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M. DUPUY OBDURATE.

THE FRENCH EX-PREMIER DEAF TO REQUESTS TO FORM A NEW CABINET.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER AND M. MELINE DECLINE IN FAVOR OF M. DUPUY, WHO REFUSES TO CONSULT WITH THE PRESIDENT-SOCIALISTS CELEBRATE THE GOVERNMENT'S FALL.

Paris, Nov. 26.-President Carnot conferred with M. Casimir-Perier, President of the Chamber, last evening, and offered him the Premiership. A Casimir-Perier refused to accept the offer and recommended Dupuy. This morning the conference was repeated, M. Carnot still urging Casimir-Perier to form a Cabinet, and the President of the Chamber still declining in favor of the last Premier. Finally Carnot sent for Dupuy. His invitation was curtly declined. M. Dupuy was so chagrined by his experience yesterday that he would not even connt to consult with the President.

At 2:30 o'clock M. Meline, the French McKinley, went to the President, in response to a summons for an interview. He was requested to form a Cabinet, bu. he would not consider the matter. At the present juncture, he said, Dupuy was the only possible Premier. Later in the afternoon M. Casimir-Perier called upon M. Dupuy and besought him to form the new M. Dupuy persisted in his refusal. At M. Carnot's request M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, called upon M. Dupuy early this evening and tried to persuade him to form a Cabinet. Dupuy refused unconditionally to do so. It is believed that the crisis will continue through the week.

The President's offer of the Premiership to Casimir-Perier is regarded as a political trap. The President of the Chamber is known to have hopes of securing the Presidency of the Re public next year. It is reasonably certain that the Ministry formed now will fall before the election, and a fallen Premier is always out of the race for the Presidency. Carnot's idea was,

the race for the Presidency. Carnot's idea was, it is said, to make Casimir-Perier the victim of this course of events.

The Socialists held a large meeting this aftermoon to celebrate the fall of the Government. Deputy Juarez said that the Socialists won yesterday their first great parliamentary victory. He regretted only that he would be unable to select the Cabinet to succeed the one he had helped to overthrow. He disavowed any intention to overthrow ministries merely for the pleasure of demoralizing the Government. He demanded, however, that the ministries should observe a benevolent neutrality. No Cabinet which tried to ignore or baffle the Socialists, as M. Dupuy would have done, would be allowed to exist.

Deputy Millerand also addressed the meeting. Hereafter debate in the Chamber of Deputies, he said, would be regulated by the Socialists.

KING HUMBERT MOVING CAUTIOUSLY GETTING THE OPINIONS OF CONSPICUOUS STATES-

MEN-NOBODY ANXIOUS TO TAKE OFFICE. Rome, Nov. 26.-King Humbert had a long in-terview to-day with Signor Crispi. The ex-Premier discussed the political situation with great frank-ness. He said that the position of the Government was exceedingly grave and that Giolitti was greatly to be blamed for the difficult turn of affairs. After Crispi had gone away ex-Pre mier di Rudini and Admiral Brin, last Minister oreign Affairs, were received by King Humuntil after he shall have obtained the opinions

COMMENTS OF THE PARIS PRESS.

GESTIONS FOR A NEW CABINET. Paris, No. 26.-The "Soir," which supports Dupuy and is supposed to draw a subsidy from the Finance as follows: "Even M. Peytral's friends must from the bottoms of their hearts despise this man, who mide himself consciously an instrument of the Radicals. His conduct is equally detestable from the governmental point of view and from that of common honesty. As he disagreed with his colleagues as to the income tax, he ought to have resigned before Parliament met."

The "Temps" says of the situation: "The present crisis is the natural result of M. Carnot's neglect to replace the old Cabinet with a new homogeneous one."

The "Debats" says: The country is tired of Ministries formed by the concentration of heterogeneous Republican elements."

The "Liberte" expresses this opinion: "The Ministry fell; it was not overthrown. This will create a regrettable impression. A moderate homogeneous Cabinet with M. Dupuy's programme is what is now needed."

BLAMING BOTH CARNOT AND DUPUY.

upon President Carnot for his obstinate adhesion to the concentration policy, and secondly upon M. Dupuy for his complaisance in the same policy. The latter might have resigned when Carnot refused to abandon the policy which was condemned at the last elections. The President's attitude is dictated by his anxiety for re-election to the Presidency and his desire not to offend the Radicals or Socialists."

BERVIAN CABINET MAY BE REORGANIZED. Belgrade, Nov. 26.—The King has refused to accept the Cabinet's resignation. ondon, Nov. 27.—"The Times" correspondent Belgrade says that the Servian Cabinet will reorganized, probably under General Gruitch.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE AND HURT. MR. AND MRS. C. L. COZZENS INJURED IN A RUN-

AWAY ACCIDENT IN THE BOULEVARD. the Murray Hill Hotel, are in their rooms, painfully, but not dangerously, hurt, by a fall from a carriage yesterday afternoon. They had been driving in Central Park, and then went over to the Boulevard. At Seventy-sixth-st, a rear wheel

and started on a mad gailop. For four blocks he ran, the carriage swaying from side to side until it dashed against a hydrant. Mr. and Mrs. Cozzens were thrown out and lay on the ground almost unconscious. Dr. S. W. Wallertor. of No. 202 West Seventy-eighth-st., was called and found that, while Mr. Cozzens had sustain d only slight bruises. Mrs. Cozzens suffered from a fractured knee cap and bruised left hip. In a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance they were taken to their hotel, and Dr. Fluhrer afterward attended them.

Mr. Cozzens, who is sixty years old, has for a considerable time been paying teller in the Bleecker Street Savings Bank. Mrs. Cozzens is twenty years younger than her husband. She was formerly Mrs. A. L. Redding, was a wealthy widow and was married to Mr. Cozzens in October.

INJURED IN PROSPECT PARK. INJURED IN PROSPECT PARK.
While M. Bonder, of No. 57 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, was driving in Prospect Park, near the flower garden, yesterday afternoon, his horse became unmanageable. The animal was struck in the chest by the shaft of a vehicle in which James Ballagh, of No. 997A Putnam-ave., was riding. The two wagons ran into each other, and a wheel of Mr. Ballagh's wagon was torn off. Mr. Ballagh, who is an elderly man, was thrown to the ground and severely bruised. His horse ran with the wagon on three wheels about a mile, when it was stopped at Gate No. 4 by Officer O'Hara.

DECIDED TO LET THE KNOT STAY TIED.

Danville, Ill., Nov. 28.—On a dare yesterday Jules fastbaum, assistant manager of Gimbel's dry-cods store, and Miss Julia Van Kirk, daughter of the late Wilson Van Kirk, a Chicago Board of wade operator, were married before Justice Whyte. (astbaum had not been paying the young woman my attention, and the affair created a decided senation in the social circles in which the young suple moved. After the marriage attorneys were tilled in, and Circuit Judge Bookwaiter was contided as to the advisability of annulling the marriage. While the attorneys were thinking out how they could until the matrinonial knot the young space concluded they would let the marriage and. They started on their wedding trip last

MORE TRAINS MOVING.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE LEHIGH VAL-LEY ROAD.

SOME DISORDER IN THE COAL REGIONS, BUT GENERAL QUIETNESS ALONG THE LINE-LE-HIGH OFFICIALS CHEERFUL AND CONFIDENT.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—The feeling in this city is that the Lehigh Valley strike cannot last much longer. Both sides are still firm. The leaders of the strike are cheerful and confident, and say they are encouraged, but the fact remains that the company is steadily gaining in the matter of men and more trains are being moved every day. Acting General Manager Voorhees, in an interview regarding the appeal for troops to go to Sayre, said the situation there was peculiar. When the Sheriff telegraphed to the Governor for troops he said the strikers knew it in fifteen minutes. They consulted a lawyer, and on his advice deserted the switches and yards, which had been practically inder their control. In relation to the matter of connecting roads accepting freight and other ess. Mr. Voorhees said that as common carriers they were obliged to do so under the law and the Lehigh system would not be embarrassed in that respect. Nearly all of the Lehigh Valley out along the line looking after the

The attention of strikers has been called to a bill passed by the last Legislature, providing for the settlement of disputes between workingmen and employers by arbitration. The bill provides for the ntment of a board of arbitration of nine persons, three to be appointed by each side of the controversy and three by the Court of Common Pleas having jurisdiction where the trouble arises Either party can make application to the court for arbitration, and if the other side does not appoint its three arbitrators the court can appoint six. The board has power to send for persons and papers, and any refusal to answer questions is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$500 and thirty days' imprisonment. The board files its finding with the court. There is no compulsion on lay the true facts before the public in the belief that if they show the employes to be wrong publi opinion will coerce them into a settlement, and

The company's employment office on Swanwickst. has secured a large number of men. Forty were sent to Bethlehem late Saturday night.

White Haven, Penn., Nov. 26.-There was an immense mass-meeting held here this afternoon, at which prominent labor leaders from Pittsburg, Cin cinnati and Eastern points were present. All of the speakers who addressed the meeting counselled the men to remain firm, and spoke encouragingly of the result. Three more engineers joined the strikers to-day. The men are firm and confident of success. There has been no disorder, and no

chigh Valley road had no conference to-day, resting instead. All passenger trains were moved and considerable coal and freight. No trouble is reported on this division. Superintendent Wilbur says the prospects of the strike's speedy end are

brighter than yesterday. Easton, Penn., Nov. 26.-The strikers to-night declare they have not been in better shape since they quit work. They have made some gains from the in the meeting. Not a striker has left the ranks, and more of them are out to-night than at any previous day. They attended services this afternoon in Dr. Stewart's Presbyterian Church, and to-night were addressed by Father Regnery, in their headquarters, Splendid order exists in South Easton, where the strikers mostly live. The police reports that the last week has been more like a series of Sundays than a week with an existing strike on hand. The company is running more coult than freight east to-day, and to-night it is bringing three fast freights west from tidewater, and has sent four freights west.

On the Lehigh Division the strikers watch coal and freight trains as they pass, and declare that, as a rule, they are only about half as heavy as they were usually run. Neither side can claim any decided gains since yesterday, though the company is gradually increasing its service.

Buffalo, Nov. 25.—There was no change in the Lehigh Valley strike to-day, although there was some uneasiness over stories that the employes of some of the other roads would be called out. Rumor was busy with general strike yarns, but there was apparently no foundation for them. The road made unusual progress in the hauling of trains to-day, the declaration being made that in the meeting. Not a striker has left the ranks,

all connecting lines at this point that they would accept freight for all points on the Lehigh Valley road, and claim the strike to be a thing of the past.

Waverly, N. Y. Nov. 25.—All passenger trains are running regularly, and eleven freights left Savre to-day for the East and ten for the West. All has been quiet here to-day and no trouble is anticipated.

Auburn, N. Y. Nov. 25.—Trains have run as regularly on the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-day as if a strike had not been declared. It was the first attempt to raise the freight blockade in this city, and trouole had been expected, but the strikers made no demonstration whatever.

Wilkesbarre, Fenn. Nov. 26.—Last night and early this morning a great deal of freight for the East was moved out of the Coxton yards, but little or no coal was transported. Superintendent Esser says that he has enough crews to fill all vacancies to-morrow and that coal shipments will begin in earnest. The strikers were orderly this morning and many of them went to church. This afternoon the Lehigh Valley station was crowded by idlers brought there through curiosity. At 2 o'clock Superintendent Esser notified the Chief of Police that an angry crowd had gathered at the depot and he was requested to disperse them. The chief dispatched four officers to the station, and with the aid of the company's detectives dispersed the crowd.

At Sugar Notch, three miles from Wilkesbarre, there was more or less excitement this afternoon. A motley gang of men and boys gathered and made all sorts of threats against the men who were at work. The most unruly of the crowd three stones through the windows of the station and compelled the operator to flee for his life. As Sugar Notch is an important junction of the road this episode delayed the running of trains for quite a time.

At 6 o'clock to-night two long freight trains were signalled to stop at the Hazle-st. crossing in this city. A large crowd of people in sympathy with the strikers assembled at the crossing and when the trains came to a stop the two

FATAL COLLISION AT A CROSSING.

LEHIGH ENGINE-THE ENGINEER KILLED. Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 25.—The Pennsylvania market freight from Jersey City, bound south on the Central Railroad, came into collision with a the Central Baliroad, came into collision with a Lehigh coal train at the Washington-st. crossing in this city, at 2:30 this morning, and Engineer Warren Mallory, of the Lehigh train, was killed. The coal train was heavily loaded and ran up to the Central crossing against a red signal. The momentum of the train on the down grade was so great that the engineer miscalculated the distance and ran into the crossing. The Pennsylvania train had a clear-track signal and was running thirty miles an hour. The Lehigh locomotive was struck squarely in the centre and turned over. Engineer Mallory was rolled beneath the engine and crushed to death. The fireman escaped with a few bruises, as did the engineer and fireman of the Pennsylvania engine. Both locomotives and four freight cars were wrecked. Travel over the Central was delayed until 2 sclock this after-

noon. It was Engineer Mailory's first trip over the Lehigh road. He had been out of work for the past six months, and had taken the place of one of the strikers. He was married and lived at No. 215 West Eighty-eighth-st., New-York City.

ALL QUIET IN JERSEY CITY. FIVE FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE THE STATION-

CHEERS FOR PRESIDENT MAXWELL. small quantity of freight was handled in the Lehigh Valley yards in Jersey City, five trains leaving the station yesterday. As on former days since the strike was ordered there was no disurbance by the strikers. They keep away from the yards altogether, John Bryant, the "Gregory" detective who was assaulted in the yards late spital. He on Saturday night, is still in the he on Saturday night, is still in the hospital. He says that he was not assaulted by strikers. His chief, Mr. Gregory, is of the same opinion. Bryant told Gregory yesterday that he called for help when he was assaulted. He added that a switchman stood near him at the time, but paid no at-

tention to his cries. The monthly meeting of Communipaw Lodge of late on Saturday night at Masonic Hall, at Pacificave and Maple-st., Lafayotte. The meeting lasted until about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A delegation of switchmen and brakemen came to the eeting. The chairman of the committee which called on J. Rogers Maxwell, president of the Jersey Central on Saturday reported the result dersey Central on Saturday reported the result of the conference to the meeting. His report was received with cheers. He told the engineers that Mr. Maxwell had said that he would use his influence to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the strike, and that he would not require the Jersey Central engineers to do anything more than they were then doing.

"What's the matter with Maxwell?" the menshouted.

"He's all right!"
"Who's all right?"
"Who's all right?"
"Maxwell! He's a white man."
The engineers are confident that there will be a trouble on the Central. They were greatly eased by Mr. Maxwell's reassuring words on

VICTORY FOR THE ROBY CLUB.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF INDIANA SAYS IT IS A VALID CORPORATION.

IN MASSING TROOPS AT LAPORTE WAS

. ILLEGAL-THE PROPER METHOD Indianapolis, Nov. 26.-Attorney-General Smith

will submit to the Secretary of State to-morrow an opinion on the Roby controversy which is likely demanded of the Secretary of State his reasons in of association, and the letter was sub-In it the Attorney-General holds that the ome incorporated, is perfectly valid; therefore 'contests of science and skill' are not unlawful. Such being the case, the Secretary had no right whatever to refuse the privilege of filing duplicate

Such being the case, there is not and has not been any call for interference upon the part of the Governor. His action in massing troops at Laporte in September was entirely illegal, and if the Auditor of State has audited bills for the payment of expenses of that mobilization, he has gone outside of his authority and committed a feiony. The only proper method of procedure was for the Judge of Lake County perempterly to rapide the Sheriff; the latter failed to do his duty and prevent infractions of the law.

The effect of this opinion, if acquiesced in by the State, will be to put the Roby people in full possession of their property, and they can have there the Mitchell-Corbett fight or any other contest they choose to arrange.

TWELVE THOUSAND PERSONS KILLED.

APPAILING WORK OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT

London, Nov. 27.-A dispatch from Teheran to "The Times" says that 12,000 persons were covered from the ruins. Fifty thousand cattle vere killed. Shocks are still felt daily.

LIGHTED MATCHES APPLIED TO THE SOLES OF

farmer and capitalist living a half-mile from this Searching the house, the robbers found no money and then demanded \$50,000, which they said they knew was in the house. Thomas told them that the only money he had out of the bank was \$25 in his pocketbook. They insisted that there was money in the house and, removing his socks, applied lighted matches to the soles of his feet. After torturing him this way for an hour, the fellows went away securing only the \$25 and a gold watch and leaving Thomas and his wife bound and with towels tied about their mouths. It was late in the day when Mrs. Thomas managed to free herself and arouse the neighbors.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS CAUGHT.

THEY HAD BEEN ANNOYING PEOPLE IN CAP-TAIN REILLY'S PRECINCY-CURSING WHEN

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Justice Grady committed two tough-looking fellows to prison for further examination. They were Thomas Daley, forty-two years old, of No. 256 Bowery, and Thomas Walsh, twenty-three years old, living Fifty-first-st; F. O. Matthiessen, of No. 580 Fifth-ave.; Mrs. Moir, of No. 5 West Twentieth-st., and Theodore Seligman, of No. 39 West Fifty-

At 7 o'clock on Saturday night Detectives Fraser igman's house, ringing the door-beil. When the door was opened by a female servant they saw her give the man a hurried look and then slam the door shut again. Daley and Walsh, with curses on their lips, then descended the stoop and walked into the arms of the detectives. They at first made a slight resistance, but the detectives gave them to understand that they did not tolerate such conduct, and had no further trouble with them.

They were then marched to the East Fifty-first-st, police station and were searched. In Walsh's possession they found a lot of visiting cards bearing the names of prominent and fashionable people, among them Eugene Kelly, Mr. Matthlessen, Mrs. A. F. Damon, of No, Il Park-ave, and a number of letters. One of them was written by Mrs. Kelly on November 21. It read as follows:

Thomas Welsh: I. Mrs. Kelly, return your letters received this morning. Your letters have all been returned by me to the address you gave in them on the same

send take your reference or in any other way I will ask the police to look after you, so you will do well to keep away from No. 33 West Pifty-first-st. in the future.

The examination will be held on Tuesday afternoon. In the mean time the prisoners are held in \$500 ball each.

Springfield, Mo., Nov. 26.—J. E. Burlingame, late president of the Springfield City Council and cashier of the defunct Bank of Commerce, which was wrecked List summer, was arrested last night on complaint of J. H. Fitzgerald on the charge of receiving a deposit while the bank was in a falling condition. Burlingame was released on ball.

SAVED THE FAST EXPRESS. GOOD WORK BY A SURGEON.

ROBBER TRAMPS BEATEN OFF.

AN ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP A LAKE SHORE TRAIN FAILS.

TRAINMEN OF A FREIGHT HAVE A DESPERATE BUT SUCCESSFUL BATTLE WITH EIGHT TRAMPS IN INDIANA-TWO OF THE OUTLAWS CAPTURED.

Goshen, Ind., Nov. 26 .- This city was thrown perate attempt made, almost within the city to wreck the New-York fast express 12:09. At 12 o'clock a shrill whistling in the Lake Shore vards and from the water-works plant, which is located close to the Lake Shore freight depot, brought two of the night police and a number of residents to the scene. They found the first section of No. 60, the Chicago and New-York fast meat freight, in the yards soon learned from the dazed crew that two attempts had been made to use the last ten cars of the train to carry out a dastardly attempt to wreck No. 12, the New-York fast express on the Lake Shore road. The attempted "hold-up" was conducted on a plan new in the annals of train robbery. It was, however, ought to an unsuccessful end by the heroic resistance of the trainmen, who fought constant battle during the run of ten miles from Elkhart here.

The first section of No. 60 pulled out of Elkhart last night at 10:23 with orders to run to Ligonier without stopping. All seemed well hart the conductor, John Hickok, and two brakemen were attacked by a band composed of eight burly tramps, who, it is since learned, boarded tween the cars. They overpowered the crew and were proceeding to disconnect the last ten cars when the crew, assisted by the engineer and fireman, again secured control of the train. A sec ond attempt was made five miles further on, and desperate fight was waged between the eight robbers and the crew. Conductor Hickok, who knew the imminent danger of No. 12 running into the freight, encouraged the brakemen and be on the train, and they waged a successful fight until the train reached the Goshen yards. The battle for the control of the train was desperate for the last four miles and Conductor Hickok was badly bruised and pummelled, as was also one of the brakemen, who lives at Elkhart. The robbers secured four watches and all the money belonging to the crew.

The engineer whistled for help at this pla and officers were quickly upon the scene. That the eight robbers who were upon the train when it arived in the Goshen yards should escape seems incredible, but such is the fact. Owing to the dazed condition of the crew and the ignorance of those here as to the cause of the stopping and alarm, they all escaped. Two

the city limits, and, later in the morning. William Cone was captured. These two are now in custody here. A posse and Lake Shore detectives are accurring the surrounding country for the remaining six.

The plan of the robbers was one which would, had it been successfully carried out, have chused great less of life and money. They were endeavoring to leave eight or ten cars of the freight on one track into which they expected No. 12, which was following close after, would dash. In the consequent wreck it is surmised that the wreckers expected to get away with considerable booty from the express car. The place where the first attempt was made, one mile this side of Eikhart, was one well adapted for that kind of work. It is a ell adapted for that kind of work. well adapted for that kind of work. It is a sparsely-settled location, and one of the darkest places on the Lake Shore road. There is a rather sharp curve there, as is also one not far from this city.

No 12, the fast express train, is the same train

which was so successfully looted at Kessler two months ago and is a very heavy train, never being made up of less than ten or eleven cars. The two attacks have aroused the Lake Shore officials, and every means possible is being taken to get at the robbers in such a summary manner as to discourage future attempts of the kind. President John Newell came from Chicago at noon to-day and was in conference with the attorneys of the road, Messrs. Eaker and Miller. A reward of \$4,000 will be posted all over the surrounding country in the morning for the arrest and conviction of the eight robbers, or \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the eight robbers, or \$500 for the arrest and conviction of rem Eikhart on the Whig Tast night, but the inconsistency of the stories he tells are almost proof of his guilt. The conductor of the "Flug" swears that he was not on his train last night. Zimmerman also stated that he bought his ticket at Elkhart and paid 25 cents, while the regular fare is 30 cents. His home is in Kendaliville, and he has been in the employ of the Chicago and St. Paul road. In his shoe were found four silver dollars, which was the amount taken from the engineer, while Cone had in his possession \$12, the exact amount of which Conductor Hickok was robbed. Cone claims Benton Harbor as his bone and says he is tramping to Fort Wayne in search of employment. He does not state, however, why it is necessary to tramp with \$12 in his pocket. A feature of the affair is that none of the gang carried weapons of any kind, which would make it appear that it was a band of needy tramps organized for the most desperate kind of plunder. The two who are in custody will say little. They are hard-looking specimens of manhood, strong and hearty, and desperate resistance was offered by Cone when caught.

T. F. POWDERLY'S HUMILIATION.

HIS OPPONENTS IN THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR SAY

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—The delegates to the Knights of Labor Convention who are opposed to General Master Workman Powderly held a caucus to-day and at its conclusion sent a telegram to Labor Commissioner Sovereign of Iowa asking him if he would permit the use of his name in connection with the office of General Master Workman. tion with the office of General Master Workman. To-night a reply was receive from Mr. Sovereign stating that he will accept the position if Mr. Powderly has resigned. It was further agreed at to-day's caucus that the resolution declaring the office of General Master Workman vacant will be pushed through, thus bringing fresh humiliation to Mr. Powderly. The once-powerful leader's resignation is in possession of the convention, but if the present plan of his enemies is adhered to he will not be allowed to resign.

There has been much talk among the delegates to-day about a quarrel which Mr. Powderly permitted himself to be drawn into at an early hour this morning. Several of the knights, including Mr. Powderly, were discussing recent happenings in the lobby of their hotel when Mr. Powderly used rather harsh language toward one of the party. The man sprang at his former leader and was about to use his fists on him when friends of Mr. Powderly dragged him up stairs to his room.

MR. RITTER WILL NOT TALK.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MOLLENHAUER

The accusations made by Joseph Knabel, of No. 51 McKibben-st. Brooklyn, against Mrs. Anna Cohen and her husband, who live at No. 36 South Eleventh-st., alleging that they took \$75 from him and his brother-in-law, Lew's Siegel, as pay for employment obtained for him in the Mollenhauer Sugar Refinery, as told in yesterday's Tribune, have aroused the indignation of Superintendent Ritter of the refinery, as Knabel alleged that Mrs.

have aroused the indignation of supermembers.

Ritter of the refinery, as Knabel alleged that Mrs.

Cohen said he had received part of the amount.

A Tribune reporter spent several hours trying to find Mr. Ritter on Saturday, but it was not until late last night that he was found. He refused to make any supermembers, in reference.

A GIRL WITH HER VERTEBRAE FRAC-TURED EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

DR. DAWBARN, OF THE POLYCLINIC, ACTS PROMPTLY, AND, IT IS BELIEVED, SUCCESS-FULLY-MARY HOOKER'S TERRI-BLE FALL.

Mary Hooker, a pretty little brunette, nineteen years old, and employed as a servant in the family of A. L. Doll, No. 101 West Seventieth-st., is lying in the hospital of the New-York Polyclinic with a broken back, and will in all probability recover. This astounding result will be due mainly to the skill of Dr. R. H. M. Dawbarn, of No. 105 West Seventy-fourth-st., who is professor of sur-gery in the Polyclinic, and his assistants, Dr. Hibbs, the house surgeon, and Dr. Heyden.

The circumstances which led to the accident are of a by no means unusual character. Just before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mary stood by the tried to reach the sliding door, which had slipped from her hand and glided upward. She is short and plump and could not reach it. She mounted a chair tretched out her hand, and the chair, probably because she stood on its extreme edge, tippe forward. There was a piercing scream, followed by a resounding thump, which came from the basement of the house. The girl had fallen foremos down the shaft, and struck the ground in a sitting posture. When Mr. Doll, the janitor, and the ten-ants reached her side she was as she had fallen, ir a sitting posture, with her back against the wall of the shaft. She was conscious, moaning piteously, and at the attempt of Mr. Doll to raise her to her feet shrieked with pain. Dr. Dawbarn had already received a call and was hurrying to the noticed a slight protuberence or curvature in th bone. The absence of numbness, and the appear ance of the injury told him that although her back had been broken there was just a chance to save her. He determined to take the chance.

had been broken there was just a chance to save her. He determined to take the chance.

A Roosevelt Hospital surgeon was now assisting him, and, under Dr. Dawbarn's direction, the sufferer was lifted into the ambulance and placed in a position that would not further affect the fracture. Then, with Dr. Dawbarn, she was driven down to the Polyclinic. Once there, no time was lost in getting to work. An anaesthetic was administered, and the patient was laid on the operating-table. Dr. Dawbarn first made an incision in the back, beginning at the first dorsal bone, and extending about eight inches. The lapels of the flesh thus made were turned over and held down by retractors, and then Dr. Dawbarn made a second incision three inches in length, dividing the tissues. The injury that the girl had sustained was now apparent. The terrific concussion as she struck the ground with legs and spine had made three distinct fractures of the dorsal bone, but, as Dr. Dawbarn had supposed, the fracture had noje extended to the spinni cord. This circumstance may save the girl's life. A third incision, this time an inch and a half long, and exposing the marrow, was necessary before the three pieces of broken bone could be removed. This was the most difficult and delicate of the operations, and it was accomplished with complete success. Then the incisions were sewn together; the girl was enveloped in a plaster cast, and the operation was

over.

Early in the evening she recovered consciousness and was resting in almost entire freedom from pain. It is understood that an attempt will be made to replace the missing pieces of bone. Paraly sis of the lower limbs may supervene as a result of the operation, but the surgeons are incline to regard with hope the chances of a complet recovery.

NO AVALANCHE AT THE NEW NETHERLAND

RUMORS OF A GREAT DISASTER GREW FROM THE FALL OF A SMALL PIECE OF ICE.

Rumors of a serious accident at the lofty Hote New Netherland, facing the Park Plaza, at Fifthave, and Fifty-ninth-st., were rife last evening mind's eye, innumerable ambulances flying hither and thither amid the distracting clangor of their ear-piercing gongs, bearing mutilated human beings to various hospitals, while the Fire Department was assembled in full force to rescue the dying from the ruins, and a cordon of police, commanded of keeping morbidly curious persons out of dange and enabling the firemen to pursue their gallant and merciful work of rescue without let or hin-One of the reports had it that an immense quantity of ice had accumulated on the roof of th eighteen-story structure, 225 feet above the ground, and had suddenly slid from the roof and fallen into the street and upon the sidewalk with the awful effect of an Alpine avalanche, overwhe The death and destruction that followed were said to have been equalled only by the scurrying of affrighted men, women, children, horses, dogs and cats to get away before another glacker should be precipitated upon them. To account for the mass of ice on the roof it was said that the hotel ice machine had produced it.

A Tribune reporter hurried to the hotel last night. He encountered the proprietor in its handsome lobby, and informed him that he was there to find out about the avalanche story. The proprietor smiled.

"Why " said be "there's nothing in it—nothing

out about the avalanche story. The proprietor smiled.

"Why," said he, "there's nothing in it—nothing but the fact that about 6 o'clock a guest accidentally dropped a piece of lee from the window of a room on an upper floor to the sidewalk." "How large was the viece of ice?" "About the size of a man's fist." "Did it hit any one?" "No." "Did it do any damage?" "No." "Did any horses run away?" "No." "Thow could it have accumulated from the ice machine?" "It couldn't. The ice machine is in the cellar, 25 feet below the roof, and neither ice nor water will run up hill. How do I account for the rumor? I can't account for it except by supposing that some person or other started it to injure my restaurant business by leading patrons to believe that they couldn't enter the restaurant without danger of being killed by ice, or what not, falling upon their heads."

HE KILLS HIS WIFE AND SISTER-IN-LAW AND

feud five people are dead to-night in their country home, seven miles east of this city. Four years ago clinton Jordan, then twenty-one years old, married a daughter of Joshua Foster, with whom he has never lived happily. Last week they separated finally and she returned to the home of her father. Late last night Jordan met his father-in-law and Late last night Jordan met his father-in-law and accompanied him home contrary to the wishes of the latter, who feared trouble. Jordan promised to behave, but soon after his arrival at Foster's home he began a quarrel. Foster then ordered him out of the house, when Jordan fired at the old man, but missed him, the ball striking Miss Cora Foster, aged seventeen, in the head, killing her instantly. His second shot hit Foster in the head and he fell, but soon rose and ran a quarrer of a mile to the home of his son-in-law, William Powell, where he lingered until late this afternoon, when he died. Jordan then turned his revolver toward Mrs. Foster, his mother-in-law, shooting her in the neck, the ball ranging downward and causing a wound, from which she died to-night.

Jordan's wife attempted to defend her mother and he stabbed her repeatedly in the breast, hands and face, and ended by shooting her through the head. Jordan then coolly opened his waistcoat and placed the revolver against his breast, sending a builet directly through his heart. He dropped dead instantly, failing across the dead body of his wife.

The pistol was placed so close to the breast of Jordan that his clothing caught fire and was literally burned off him, the skin dropping from his body when lifted. The revolver was a new one and had evidently been bought with premeditated thought of killing his victims. The kuife with which the murderer's wife was so cruelly gashed, was new and had been freshly sharpened.

Mr. Foster was sixty years old and his wife was fifty. Mrs. Jordan was eighteen years old. Foster had an unsavory reputation, and when drinking was ugly and quarrelsome. Jordan was illiterate and stupid, but had always been considered harmless.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Helena O'Bannon, who was a witness in the breaking of the will of the millionaire John Reynolds a year ago, committed suicide Friday night by hanging. Mrs. O'Bannon met financia reverses, and the conspicuous part she had played in the will case weighed on her mind until she had been adjudged insane, but had been returned as cured.

had been returned as cured.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—John Carlson and Frederick Lundberg, of this city, were drowned yeaterday evening in the lake off Superior-st., by the capsizing of a rowboat in which they had gone out the compact of the capsizing of a rowboat in which they had gone out was twenty-two years old. Lundberg was married, with family being in Sweden.

Poughkeepsie, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, addressed the students of the Salvation for the salvation for the salvation for the salvation for the salvation is the admirable work the Salvationists are doing in the best light.

DEMOCRATS TAKE WATER

THEY LACK THE COURAGE OF THEIR PROFESSIONS ON TARIFF MATTERS.

THE 25 PER CENT TAX ON SUGAR ABANDONES AND THE BOUNTY RETAINED WITH MODI-

FICATIONS-IT WILL BE REDUCED GRADUALLY-THE BILL TO BE

MADE PUBLIC TO-DAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 26.-The sugar schedule proosed by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee, after a long and severe struggle, is not one that will be likely to excite wild enthusiasm among the sugar producers Democratic members were unable to agree among themselves and were therefore obliged to shift the responsibility upon the House and Senate. The retention of any bounty whatever during period of eight years, or even one year, would give the lie to every profession and utterance of the Democratic party on that subject during the

last three years. Of the sugar produced in the United States in 1893 about 77 per cent polarized at or above 90 degrees and received a bounty of 2 cents a pound, and about 23 per cent polarized above 80 and under 90 degrees and received a bounty of 1% cents a pound. In 1894, if the recommendation of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee shall be approved, the bounty will be 1% cents and 1 17-32 cents a pound on the respective grades, and will diminish at the rate of 1/4 and 7-32 of a cent a year until it is extinguished. The total amount paid in bounties this year was \$9,375,-130 88 on 482,125,081 pounds of sugar.

What effect the reduction of the duty on sugar above No. 16 D. S. will have upon the revenues from customs it is difficult, if not impossible, to foresee, but if the action of the majority of the ommittee shall be confirmed by the House and Senate, the necessity of raising a large amount of revenue from internal taxation will be inevitable.

The Democratic members have been working steadily to-day, and they confidently expect to have the bill completed as to everything except the internal revenue provisions by 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, the hour appointed by Chairman Wilson "to receive" the Republican members of the committee. Whether the bill will be disposed of by the committee tomorrow is more than doubtful. Several of the Republican members desire to offer amendments, and it is probable that a good many yea and nay votes will be taken in the committee before a final decision is reached.

Prior to the conference with Secretary Carlisle last night it had been practically decided, as stated in these dispatches yesterday, to place an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent on sugar. The protests from the North and Northwest against any increase in the tax on sugar were so forcible that at the last moment the committee changed front and decided to lower nstead of increasing the sugar duty. But realizing that this marked divergence from the action previously indicated as being in contemplation would affect stocks and values, the chairman of the committee authorized the following statement of its action to be made publie to-night:

"The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means completed their tariff bill last night, near midnight, the last item finally acted upon being the sugar schedule. It being brought to their attention that speculators, falsely pretending to have information of their proposed action have been seeking to manipulate the stock market, they deemed it best to depart from their general plan of refusing information as to tariff items, until their full bill is made public, and at once to publish their conclusions on this schedule, so that all men may stand on the same footing of authentic information. The new bill to be promulgated to-morrow will show the following changes in is reduced from 1/2 to 1/4 cent a pound. Raw sugars remain free of tax. The McKinley bounty is repealed progressively; that is, oneeighth each year, so that at the end of eight years it is to cease entirely."

The exact language of the McKinley bill under

"That on and after July 1, 1891, and until July 1, 1895, there shall be paid from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, under the provisions of Section 3,689 of the Revised Statutes, to the producer of sugar, testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, from within the United States, a bounty of 2 cents per pound; and upon such sugar testing less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, and not less than 80 degrees, a bounty of 1% cents per Commissioners of Internal Revenue, with the

The 2 cents sugar bounty enacted by the Mc-Kinley bill would be removed by the Wilson bill, if it should become a law, as follows: 1% cents per pound for fiscal year 1894-95, 1% cents per pound for fiscal year 1895-96, 114 cents per pound for fiscal year 1896-97, 1 cent per pound for fiscal for fiscal 1895-81, 1 cent per pound for fiscal year 1897-98, % cent per pound for fiscal year 1898-99, % cent per pound for fiscal year 1899-1900, % cent per pound for fiscal year 1900-1901; and would cease in the fiscal year 1902. The lower grades would be reduced in like proportion.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the quantity of sugar entitled to claim bounty, which was in process of cultivation or manufacture on July 1, last, was as follows:

9440 H SA		*******	Estimated nun
State o	r Territory.	Material.	ber of pound
COVERNIO		Cane	16.50
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		16,80
cansas .		Sorghum	10,0
alifornia		Beet	3,940.33
tan	······	Beet	283,00
Nebruska.		Beet	1,563,26
Total			8.602.91

The amount of maple sugar that is likely to be tapped can scarcely be made the subject of estimate. Over \$62,500 was paid out in bounty for maple sugar in 1892. The number of licensed maple sugar producers in that year was 4,240. The number of licenses increased this year to 6,095, which of course means an increased production.

increased production.

The change in the sugar schedule, so far as can be learned, 's the only startling departure from the provisions of the proposed bill, as they have from time to time been permitted

COMMENDED BY "THE LONDON TIMES." THE NEW TARIFF BILL CALLED "A BOLD AND COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE OF REFORM."

London, Nov. 27.—"The Times" says editorially of the new Tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee in Washington:
"The Tariff bill as drawn is a bold and com-

"The Tariff bill as drawn is a bold and comprehensive measure of reform. The free list would probably be more pleasing to British exporters if it contained more substantial reductions on manufactured articles, although there is room for hope of material relief regarding many of these. There can hardly be any general revival of confidence or return of prosperity in the States while business is in its present stagmant condition. Anything tending to a solution of the fiscal difficulties, therefore, is welcome. We rejoice on general grounds that the Democratis appear bent upon making a serious and vigorous effort to end the existing uncertainties."

After comparing Republican and Democratie views of the situation, "The Times" concludes: "The Democratic views are much more creditable to the good sense and probity of the American people; therefore we prefer to accept the Democratic theory until the contrary be shown to be true."